OPENS THE NORTH CAROLINA CAR-PAIGN WITH A FORCE BILL SPEACH. A Great Crowd Greets the Vice-Presidential Nominee in Asheville-The Force Bill Born of Hate and Destructive of Seli-Government-The Issue of the Day.

ASSEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 15.—The Democratic campaign in North Carolina was formally opened here to-day by Mr. Stevenson, who spoke to an immense throng gathered from many counties. He was welcomed by city and State officials, and his appearance in the streets and on the platform evoked great enthusiasm. His address was mainly on the Force bill, and in his speech Mr. Stevenson said:

mis address was mainly on the Force bill, and in his appeach Mr. Stevenson said:

"Fillow Cittlens: It would be impossible to overstate the importance of the pending political contest, especially to the pending political contest, and more far reaching in its consequences. Shall they have peace and protection to life and property and the prosperity which results from stable government—government of the States by their own people—or shall the evils with which they are menaced by Republican success be but a repetition of those of the reconstruction period?

"Let the issue be plainly presented. If you desire the enactment of the Force bill with its train of evils, cast your vots for the Republican candidate, or. by standing with the Third party, remain an idle spectator of the great struggle. If, upon the contrary, you prefer the peace and happiness that come with good government, your place is in the ranks of the Democratic party. It may be well to recall some of the evils from which the Southern people escaped by the overthrow of carpetbag demination. Fully to recount the injustice, the wrongs, the outrages suffered by the people of some of the Southern States during the era of carpet-bag rule would fill a volume.

Mr. Stevenson then depicted the condition of affairs in Alahama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Missouri, and other States of the Bouth during the period of reconstruction. Continuing, he said:

"The purpose of the Force bill us by intimidation to centrol the election of Representatives to Congress. This is to be accomplished by substituting Federal officers for the election of Representatives of the Filty first Congress, every lieuublican but thre

election of Representatives in Congress, the control of such elections passes from the hands of the people to the hands of the Federal Administration.

"This law applies to all cities having a population of 20,600 or appared. It applies to county districts exclusive of such cities, upon application to the Supervisor by 100 voters of such districts. At the option of less than one per cent, of the voters to be affected by it, this law, with all of its harshness and great expense, is to be put in force.

"As I have said, while this bill is intended especially to control elections in the south, it may be put into operation in every Congressional district in the United States. The bill, in every line and paragraph, breathes distrust of the people. It is totally destructive of local self-government. It would be difficult to find on any page of our history a more daring attempt to weaken the power of the people and centralize all power in the Federal Government.

"No single officer intrusted with its execution is elected by the people. From the Judge who makes the appointment of Chief Supervisors to the lowest deputy marshal intrusted with its execution, all receive their appointment under Federal authority. The people, the source, of all political nower under our Constitution, have no voice in this election of those who under the monstrous provisions of this bill can make sport at will with their dearest rights.

"This legislation, my fellow citizens, is devised in the spirit of hate. Can it be possible that the American people will consent to the enactment of a law so locatie to the spirit of those who under the monstrous provisions of this bill can make sport at will with their dearest rights.

"This legislation, my fellow citizens, is devised in the spirit of hate. Can it be possible that the American people will consent to the enactment of a law so locatie to the april to free institutions, of legislation which soors only of vengance, and the successful oneration of which would involve the expenditure of millions

DUDLEY ISN'T INDIFFERENT.

But Says Business Precludes Bim from Taking an Active Part to the Campaign. WASHINGTON, Sept 15 .- The Post will tomorrow publish an interview with Gen. W. W. Dudley of Indiana. in which, replying to statements that he was indifferent as to the result of the campaign, he says:

regarded the issues between the political parties to be of greater importance than in this campaign. The result of the elections this year may fix for many decades to come governmental policies in important directions. Therefore it becomes every man who believes in the principles of the Republican party to do all that may be in his power that the Republican ticket shall be elected. In no particular can it be said, either in the personnel of the ticket nor the manner of its relection, that any Republican can find an excuss for apathy or indifference. I have never felt a greater desire for the success of the Republican party than now, and should deem it a calamity if by a mischance or by a lack of energetic cooperation on the part of any Republicar, the Democrats should again acquire control of the Government. I shall give the ticket and the platform my hearty support, and in a quiet way do what I can to aid in the success of my party. The demands of my business here in Washington are such as to preclude the possibility of my taking an active part in the campaign. governmental policies in important direc-

A Speech from Metretary Noble.

The Republican County Committee met in regular monthly session in Grand Opera House Hall last night, with President William Brookfield in the chair. The only business transacted was the passage of a resolution authorizing the County Executive Committee to thorizing the County Executive Committee to fix the dates for the several fall primaries and sonventions. Then President Brookfield introduced Excretary of the Interior John W. Noble, who had been welcomed, as he came in under the escort of John Saline Smith, with three cheers proposed by Charles W. Anderson, the Young colored orator of the Eleventh Assembly district.

Secretary Noble spoke particularly on his administration of the Interior Department. He praised National Chairman Carter for his work in the Land Office, and even swelled with pride over the record of the Pension Bureau.

Accuses Harriso of Bigotry. CHICAGO, Sept. 15 .- The Tribune prints the principal points of the annual report of the w. J. A. Stephan, Director of the Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions, submitted to its President. Bishop Marty of South Dakota. The

President. Bishop Marty of South Dakota. The Tribute sileges that the report has been secretly disseminated in pamphiet form among the Catholic clergy.

The report is an arraignment of President Harrison and Commissioner Morgan for their policy of Indian education, and Mr. Stephan speaks of them as "the lighted Commissioner, and the nor much less bigoted Fresident." He is particularly severe upon Commissioner Morgan, charging him with bigotry and falsehood, and the effort is madeito show that he has deliberately attempted to destroy the Catholic schools.

Commissioner Peck Feels Insulted. ALBANY, Sept. 15. -The following correspondonce explains itself: New York, Sept. 15.

Marie F. Peck, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, A In accordance with your letter we will send comttee, to se at your office on Friday morning. Please Wire as soon as possible whether we can count on your being there. Chairman Literary Committee of the Democratic Na-Manal Committee.

Mr. Peck answered as follows: To Jos of Quinco, thus main, des, New Firsk:
In view of savarances given in my letter of the 12th
mai, to the effect "that it is he ready to meet anch
committee as I have destinated on wednesday or any
day following during this week." I consider your de
apatole as insult.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Bapuer Katelar in the Twenty-fit'b District. The Democrats of Tammany Leader John J. Byan's district, the Twenty-fifth Assembly formally opened the campaign last night with a banner raising at their headquarters at hinety-first street and Third avenue. This ceremony was preceded by a torchight procession, and the houses in the neighborhood were brilliantly Illuminated. Yongres-man Ashbel P. Fitch. Benator Canton. Stephen S. were brilliantly illuminated. Congressings Ashbel P. Fitch. Senator Contor. Stephen S. Blake, Mr. Ryan, and others made addresses.

BOURKE COCKRAN IN ALBANE. Opening of the Democratic Campaign in the

ALBANY, Sept. 15.-The Democratic campaign in this city was inaugurated to-night with a mass meeting in Harmanus Bleecker Hall, where nearly three thousand people gathered to listen to the Hon. Bourke Cock-ran's speech on the issues of the campaign. Mayor James H. Manning introduced World's Fair Commissioner John Boyd Thacher as the Chairman, in place of Gov. Flower. The Chairman introduced the apeaker as the foremost political orator of his day and generation. In his introductory remarks Mr. Cockran managed to bring in the names of ex-President Cleveland and Senator David B. Hill, and the crowd cheered.

Mr. Cockran began his speech a few minutes before 9 o'clock by commenting on the fitness of beginning the campaign in Albany county, because it had witnessed within its borders the origin of Mr. Cleveland's national career and the Democracy of the county had ever been faithful to his fortunes. He then, as the first and most important issue for discussion in this campaign, arraigned the Republican party as openly hostile to the very form and principles of this Government in their advecacy of the Force bill, since it would destroy our representative Government by putting the power to control elections in the hands of a partisan oligarchy. After devoting fully twenty minutes to the Force bill he spoke of the free trade bugaboo and the tariff, question. Free trade, he said, would remain simply a bugaboo as long as both parties stood committed to the policy of ralsing a revenus for the support of the Government from the taxation on imports. He criticised the Sherman bill as the basis of a wildcat currency, rather than the Democratic platform calling for the sholition of the tax on State banks, and said that the Government and what in its Trassure vanits as it had for of beginning the campaign in Albany county. had as much right to issue notes against corn and wheat in its Treasury vaults as it had to do it against silver bullion.

GOV. BOIRS ON THE STUMP.

He Asserts That the Farmers Are Not Benefited by a Protective Tariff.

CARROLL, In., Sept. 15.-Gov. Boies opened the Iowa campaign for the Democrats here this afternoon before an immense audience that completely filled the public park. He addressed himself to the tariff question, which he discussed at great length. He declared countries that take large quantities of farm products, hence the farmer did not profit by

He repeated the statement made in his speech at the tariff reform banquet in New York in 1890, that the corn crop of lows had sold for \$7.33 an acre, or 67 cents less than it had cost to produce it, saying nothing about the use of land on which it was grown. He continued:

the use of land on which it was grown. He continued:

The estimate of the cost of producing corn was based solely upen the opinion of practical farmers in our own State, and the yield per acre and the inarket price were taken from the most reliable statistics attainable. They presented, nowever, a most starting fact. They demenstrated a truth of which in farmers themselves had been igno and, for it showed them that during those years they had been producing the most important crop raised on their farms at a heavy loss, if their labor was calculated at the price of others received for similar work in other lines of business. There are few of you, my heavers, who do not still remember the pirit in which this great question, so vital to the farmers of lows, was met by the protective organs and orators of the Mats. It want the farmers to realize the control of the state, it want the farmers to realize the their that it is a second them thus of heaviest birdens are laid, and to them that the least of his biesenousants given, and knowing this, if they still feel it their duty to uphold this system because they were Republican when other issues were involved, or because their rathers before them were kepublicans, this is their business, not mine.

Gov. Boles then took up in turn the currency Gov. Boles then took up in turn the currency question, the Federal Election bill, and Prohibition, closing with a review of State issues.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. - Some interesting

figures are given in a census bulletin issued to-day, showing the distribution of copulation y color and nativity in the States of Ohio Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The numbers of native and foreiga born and colored residents in the six States in 1850 were as follows:

States in 1600 were as follows:

States Teal:
Ohio. S.612.316 S.213.033 479.243 87.511
Indiana. 2.112.444 2.041, 109 145.206 45.903
Illinois. S.725.351 2.974.004 84.347 57.779
Wisconsin. 1604.860 1,167.681 619.149 8.407
Minpasota .1.091.636 84.40 45.7356 6.607 Ninpasota....i.301.628 884,40 467,356 6,867
Over 42 per cent. of the alleas in Wisconsin,
over 35 per cent of those in Ohio, and over 34
per cent. of those in Minnesota are returned
as not speaking the English language. In
Minnesota 58 per cent. of the males of voting
age are foreign born, in Wisconsin 52 per
cent. and in Indiana only 12 per cent. In the
six States as a whole 33 per cent. of the males
of voting age are foreign born. There are
nearly 25,000 colored voters in Ohio, 13,000 in
Indiana, 18,000 in Illinois, and 6,000 in Michigan, but comparatively few in Wisconsin and
Minnesota.

Warner Sees Victory Ahead, DIXON, Ill., Sept. 15 .- John De Witt Warner, livered an address here last night. Mr. Warner predicted a victory for the Democracy this

fall throughout the nation, and he thought that Illinois would be found in the Democratic column at the November election, and that there was no doubt that Cleveland and Steven-son would carry New York and be elected. The Vermont Election. RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 15,-Returns of the recent election have now been received from the entire State. Fuller (Rep.) for Governor the entire State. Fuller (Rep.) for obversor has 39,190; Smalley (Dem., 19.526; and Allen (Prohits), 1.650; Fuller's plurality, 19.064, and majority, 18.014. Compared with 1888 this is a Republican loss of 9.202, a Democratic loss of 1, and a Prohibition gain of 278.

THE FUND COMPLETED.

Two Public-spirited Citizens Insure the Success of the Columbian Parades.

The sum necessary to defray all of the expenses incident to the parades during the columbus celebration was guaranteed yesterday. There was \$66,000 on hand, but \$100,-000 was needed. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Richard R. Delaffeld, and Samuel D. Babcock of the Finance Committee met at 32 Nassa street yest-rday afternoon to consider the deficit, which was quickly disposed of by Messra. Vanderbilt and Delafield pledging themselves to raise \$40,000.

Vanderbilt and Delahed pleaging themselves to raise \$40,000.

The Committee on Military Parade met at 280 Broadway at the offices of Secretary Wohle. Gen. Fitzgernid, Chairman, reported that he had consulted with Gov. Flower, who had informed him that only the First and Second Brigades of the National Guard will be ordered out for the parade. From Pennsylvania there will be 3,000 troops, 2,000 from Connecticut, a like number from New Jersey, and 1,000 from khode Island.

Thirty bands have been engaged for the parade on Oct. 12 by Musical Director C. A.

HAMILTON COLLEGE'S NEW PRESIDENT. The Mev. M. Woolsey Stryker Decides to

Accept the Pince. CHICAGO, Sept. 15.-The Rev. Dr. Stryker of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, since his return from the East, has decided to accept the Presidency of Hamilton College at Clinton. N. Y. When Dr. Stryker came back he said he would not go East, but he has since decided to make the change. Dr. Stryker will be Hamil-ton College's ninth President.

The Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker spent his boy-hood in Rome. N. Y. He graduated from Ham-liton College in the class of 1871, and in 1874 finished his course in Auburn Theological beminary. He was once pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Ithaca.

Tried to Steal a Truck. Frank Heichel, a dealer in bar fixtures at 58 New Bowery, has two trucks, which he at night leaves standing in the street in front of his place. The trucks are chained together. Late on Wednesday night a man rode up to Late on Wednesday hight a man rode up to the trucks on horseback, hitched his horse to one of them, and started to drive away. A policeman who had watched the proceedings arrested him.

At the station house he gave his name as William Jacobs. In the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning he refused to say anything, and was held in \$500 bail for trial.

Lynched a Murderer Whose Case Ha

Been Postponed. NASHVILLE, Sept. 15.-Thomas Allison, murof three men in Sullivan county, was Dodson yesterday. He had been taken from the bodson jail by a mob and lynched. At the last term of court his case was postjoned and several men west to the jail, presenting to have a prisone, and secured Allison. The lynching followed. found hanging from a white oak tree near

POLITICAL NOTES.

Chartes P. Peck, Commissioner of Statistics of Labor. was appointed by Gov. Grover Claveland on May 4. 1898. The law establishing this post was passed on the same day, and by it the Governor was authorized to appoint, subject to confirmation by the Senate, a suitable person whose duty is should be "to collect, assort, systematize, and present to the Legislature in annual reports, within ten days after the convening thereof in each year statistical details relating to all depar ments of labor in the State, the commercial, industria social, and sanitary condition of workingmen, and the productive industries of the State." The Commis-sioner receives an annual salary of \$3,000, and heids office for the period of three years. By a law passed in 1886 the powers of the Commissioner were extended.

"I am opposed," declares Bernard Biglin, whose dis-trict has not been carried by the Republicans for twenty years, "to being overconndent in politics." Mr. Rigila has returned from Bayport, L. L.

Under the new apportionment of city districts the Second, presided over by Judge Divver, has a Demo-cratic majority of 5,000, and the Fourteenth, presided over by James P. Kearing, has a Democratic majority of 4,000. The Third district, presided over by The atrical Manager Miner, has a Democratic majority of 8,000. So have the Fourth district, Edward T. Pita-patrick, Democratic leader, the Twelfth, presided ever by Senator Hagan, and the Sixteenth, by John F. Oarroll. These six districts have, collectively, more than 20,000 Democratic majority. They are to be the half donen strongholds of the party in New York city,

A report has been repeatedly published to the offeet that nine-tenths of the business transacted in the Bessex Market Police Court is done through an interpreter. This is untrue; absurdly so. According to the last report of the Board of Police Judges, of 14,000 cases heard in this court during the year covered, 5,961 of the defendants were native born, 3,207 born in Ireland, and 523 in England er Scotland; 4,244 were born in Germany, Russia, Hungary, Italy, or Behemia—less than a quarter of the total number—and more than half of these could speak and understand English. The nominations for Congress in the Seventh district

of this State, now represented by John B. Fellows, must, under the terms of the new ballot law, be filed in the County Clerk's office, in New York county, and in Richmond county, not later than Sept. 29, and unless all nominations in that district are so filed the names of candulates cannot be printed upon the regular tickets.
In the other Congressional districts of New York city
the nominations need not be made until Oct. 19.

Having spent the best part of the summer in agree ing upon the language to be used in the manifeste ad-dressed to the voters of the country, the Cleveland and Stevenson German-American Union is going to devote the autumn menths in circulating the document.

In July, August, and September in each year in which Mayor of New York city is to be elected the claims of various distinguished Republicans, whom no sensible politician would ever seriously think of nominating, are carefully canvassed, and much distress of mind is displayed when these candidates in turn declare that the pressure of private business will prevent them from accepting the empty honor. The list has been so often gone over that it now its a familiar one, and, for the use of commentators of political affairs in years to come t may as well be given, as follows: William L Strong Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius N. Bliss, Elibu Roet, John H. Starin, Cornelius Van Cott, Edwin Einstein, and Edwin A. McAlpin.

The first day of registry this year will be Tuesday. Oct. The number of voters then enrolled will probably not fall short of 100,000. The first day's registration in 1884 was 74,778; in 1888 it was 95,813. In a Presidential year the registry in New York city begins at a high notch and diminishes each day, whereas in an "off year" it begins at a small figure, and the last day is the busiest of all.

Most of the down-town districts retain their own nomenciature under the new apportionment. The ex-ceptions are the Sixth district, which has become the Fifth; the Seventh, which has become the Righth; the Tenth, which has become the Seventh; the Twelfth, which has become the Sixth; the Pour senth, which has become the Tenth; the Sixteenth, which has become the Twelfth, and the Sighteenth, now the Fourteenth. All these districts are below Forty-second treet.

The Republican list of election inspectors has been fied at Police Headquarters, and it shows a greater amount of care in its preparation than has character-tred the Republican list in years past, when the Republicans had two inspectors in each district instead of one, as is for the first time the case this year. In Johnny Simpson's district, the boundary of which is Stanton street, however, a resident of East 116th street appears. The Bleventh district, too, suffers from the neglect of some one "to arrange satisfactorily" with Cornelius M. Siles the boundaries of this district, for in the election districts extending from Fourteenth to Twenty-third street and from Fifth to Sixth avenue not one of the Republican inspectors resides in the territory which he is to serve. The Republicans have been making a lond outery ever since the Inspector of election bill passed the Legislature, claiming that it discriminates against them, and prevents them from properly protecting the rights of their voters. But the humbug of their claim is shown by the in New York their leaders are so little mindful of the rights of the resident Republican voters therein that they are satisfied to go into other districts for inspec-tors, and deprive these Republicans of such aid as a resident can give better than any one else serving as

Ex-Alderman Henry W. Jachne's term expires on years four months and twenty-nine days to serve of he nine years and ten months imposed.

"The anti-snappers" have been alluded to by various persons as an organized body of voters, who can be found in the districts of the city, duly officered, and actually established on a political basis. In point of fact, the anti-enappers have an organization in but two districts of the thirty into which the sity has been di-vided—the Seventh, in which Otto Kempner is the ender, and the Twenty-seventh, where Col. Butler pre valls. In Assembly districts 8, 9, 16, 20, 22, .8, 25, 26, and 28 there is no anti-snap organization, or any pre-tence of one. In Assembly districts 1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14 15 21 24 29 and 30 the County Democrats are the anti-snappers. In districts 5, 8, 10, 17, 18, and 19 the New York Democrats are the anti-snappers, or, at least were up to a short time ago. Co-upared with the anti-smappers the People's Municipal League of two years ago was a mammoth and formidable gathering of po-litical patriots. There are probably, all told, about 8.000 arrolled members of the New York Democracy, 7,500 of the County Democracy, and 1,000 of the an snappers in New York.

The late Joe Shannon was one of the few surviving figures of Fourteenth ward politics. The few politi-claus who knew Mr. Sbannon, and who attended his funeral on Wednesday belonged most of them to a previous generation. The Fourteenth ward used to be familiar political battle ground. John Kelly original hailed from there, and James Hayes nourished for a time as its most conspicuous Democrat. Mr. Shannon was twice Councilman and four times Alderman. He was afterward Clerk of the Common Council, and wa lefeated for Blate Senator by Judge Hogan in 1877.

Shortly after the close of the civil war it used to be the boast of many Republican organizations that the pervices of their members in the field entitled them to opular confidence. Upon their banners was inscribed Clarkson's National Republican League were, most o them, too young at the time to have taken part in hea-tilities in the Southern States, but they seem to have adopted as their motto: "We vote as we parade," Parading is their chief specialty, and the more walk ing which is done by these Republicans in a town the larger is, usually, the Democratic majority there. Enowledge of this fact has not, however, prevented the Secretary of the Republican League of Clubs from blishing a description of the banner which in But alo on sept. 16 is to be given to the best-drilled club.

There are fifty-seven election districts in the new leventh Assembly district, and but twenty-ave in the new Twentieth.

Congressman McAleer, in a communication to thur J. Delaney, who is the attorney of Dr. Gallagher in the United States, and who has been active in set-ting on foot the investigation for the Doctor's release rom imprisonment in England, expresses the hat there will be no lack of energetic effort in Washington in pushing the inquiry to a speedy settlement.

This year, for the first time in many years, it will be necessary for the Democratic National Committee to send speakers of national prominence into the South udicions campaign speakers is limited, on the Demcratic side, a demand for many of them in hopelessiy jepublican Western States would leave the doubtful Eastern States dangerously unprovided for.

To Advertisors.

In pursuance of the policy announced some time back, to avoid making THE SUN'S Guide to New York bulky with advertisements, it has been decided to stop taking advertisements for the general run of the book. There are still a ten preferred pages to be disposed of. The Guide will be Illustrated with tipeline bird's-eye views of News York, and the backs of these double plates, 24 pages, will carry the only display advertising in the body of the book. Some of these have been sold, and those who wish to have any of the others should apply at once to the Guide Book Department of THE NEW YORK SUN. Advertisers will please bear in mind that THE SUN guarantees a arst edition of 74,000 copies.

NOW FOR THE CINCINNAIL

The Past Cruiser Building at Breeklyn is About Bendy to be Launched, WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. - The proposition that, instead of the traditional bottle of wine em-ployed at naval christenings, a beautiful stein of beer should be broken on the bows of the Cincinnati at her approaching launch, will probably not be adopted. But the people of the Ohio metropolis may well be satisfied to the one which is to be launched next week. The Cincinnati is a steel protected cruiser,

having a length of 300 feet on load water line.

an extreme breadth of 42, a mean draught of 18, and a displacement of 3,183 tons. Her construction was authorized by the act of Sept. 7, 1888, which prescribed a limit of \$1,100,000 as the cost of her hull and machinery, but her keel was not laid until 1890. When the bids for the construction of this vessel and her sister ship, the Raleigh, came in it was found that none of them was within the imit prescribed by Congress. This result took the Navy Department somewhat aback. It was the first series of contracts that the new Administration had called for. and it would have been pardonable to surmise that the contractors had determined to let Secretary Tracy understand at the outset that they must have a larger margin of profit for their work, especially as the speed requirements were becoming more and more severe. The Secretary, however, was not long in deciding what to do. The act of Congress had authorized him to build the two vessels in the navy yards if he could not contract for them at reasonable prices. In the case of the three 2,000-ton vessels, on which also the bids were not within the limit fixed by Cong ess, a solution was arrived at by calling for new proposals with reduced speed, no limit being fixed by Congress in that respect. But since, for the two 3,000-ton vessels, 19 knots had been prescribed, it only remained to construct these in the navy yards. The cruiser now named the Raleigh was assigned to the Norfolk yard and the Cincinnati

to the yard in Brooklyn. The plants for their construction were set up, and contracts for these vessels will be fully up to the expectations of their designers, and if so they will vindicate the policy of the Secretary. It is well known that the private yards capable of building large cruisers are well occupied with Government works, and to have added the capacity of two navy yards for producing them pacity of two navy yards for producing them is an obvious gain. There was a precedent, too, in the building of the armorelads Maine and Texas in these same rards.

The most noticeable feature of the Cincinnati, as of her sister ship, is her speed. This, as has been said, was fixed by Congress as not less than 19 knots at the maximum. For this purpose twin-screw vertical triple-expansion engines have been provided, which are to develop 10,000 indicated horse power under forced draught, with a steam pressure of 160 pounds. The coal supply at normal draught will be 400 tons, but the total capacity is 075 tons. That will enable her to steam 1,500 miles at full power and 10,500 miles at ten knots. It is therefore obvious that the Cincinnati will have a good radius of action. As to her speed, it is believed that it will reach nearly or quite 20 knots, judging from the performances of other new vessels. The Newark, with 8,839 horse power and 4,083 tons displacement, achieves 19 knots; the charleston, with 6,939 on 4,040 tons, reaches 18 1-5 knots; the Baltimore, with 10,044 on 4,600 tons, makes 195 knots; the San Francisco, with 10,400 on 4,083 tons, gets, at the maximum, 20 1-6 knots; the Philadelphia, with 8,815 on 4,324 tons, secures 19 2-3 knots. Taking these examples as guides, it is believed that the Cincinnati will come near to being a 20-knot ship. is an obvious gain. There was a precedent,

Philadelphia, with 8310 on 3.24 tons, secures as guides, it is believed that the Cincinnati will come near to being a 20-knot ship.

The armament of the Cincinnati will consist, in the main battery, of one six-inch breechloading rifle, mounted on the forecastic and training through an arc of 270°, and ten five-inch rapid-fire guns, two of them mounted aft and the other eight on the gun deck in sponsons. The secondary battery will consist of eight six-pounder and four one-pounder rapid-fire guns and two Gatlings, the latter mounted in the tops. There are also six above-water torpede tubes, of which those ahead and astern are fixed, while the others are training tubes. The conning tower will be two inches thick. One of the most interesting subjects of study in the Cincinnati is the progress in our naval construction which it indicates. In the first group of steel ve-sels built for our navy were the Boston and Atlanta, whose keels were laid in 1883. Their displacements are 3,183 tons and thus afford the closest comparison with the 3,183 tons of the Cincinnati and the Raleigh. But whereas the former pair have only 4,030 horse power and 19 ff not 20 knots speed. It is true that the contract prices of the Atlanta and Boston, for hull and machinery, were only 8519,000 and \$617,000 respectively. It is also true that they contract prices of the Atlanta and Boston, for hull and machinery, were only 8119,000 and \$617,000 respectively. It is also true that they contract prices of the Atlanta and Boston, for hull and machinery, were only 8119,000 and \$617,000 respectively. It is also true that they contract prices of the Atlanta and Boston, for hull and water batteries than the Cincinnati and Raleigh and the other fast modern vessela. They have been and still are very useful and creditative war ships. Yet it is evident at a glance that agreed gain has been made in construction since 1893, and more particularly in naval engines.

in naval engines.

In her various details of lighting, ventilation, drainage, and so on, the Cincinnati will be well up to modern requirements, and she must prove a welcome addition to our navy.

THE RICHMOND TERMINAL MEETING. A New Board of Directors Named by the Strong Committee Elected.

At the special meeting vesterday in Richmond of stockholders of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company the following were elected directors: William E. Ptrong, George F. Stone, William P. Cirde, J. C. Maben, Alex. S. Vanness Thomas F. Ryan, George Blagden, C. A. Low. R V. Erwin, W. H. Goadby, John N. Hutchin son, Joseph Bryan, Edward Packard, John A. Rutherfurd, R. S. Hayes, George J. Gould. Thomas Manson, Jr., Charles M. McGhes. The ticket elected was presented by the Proxy Committee, of which Mr. W. E. Strong

s Chairman, and was elected by a vote of 400. 112 shares out of a total of 570,010 votes cast. 112 shares out of a total of 570,010 votes cast.
Mesers. Gould, Maben, Goadby, and Rutherfurd are the only members of the retiring Board who were re-elected.

Hefors the meeting adjourned the following resolution, offered by Mr. J. C. Maben, was passed:

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors this day elected be requested to investigate the past history of the company and its various transactions and to employ such counsel and experts and take such steps as they may deem for the best interest of the company, and make a report thereof at the next general meeting of the stockholders."

The meeting adjourned till Oct. 28, when any report to stockholders will be heard.

THE ENCAMPMENT NEXT WEEK. The Meading Preparing to Hant a Big

Crowd of Grand Army Men. The Reading Railroad is preparing to run bout fifty-six special trains to accommodate he members of the Grand Army of the Re public and their families who wish to attend the National encampment in Washington next Tuesday. It is expected that the road vill carry 550 car loads, and arrangements for that number have been made.

Among the trains will be those conveying G. A. R. posts from New England points as far East as Boston. Mass. and Portland. Me. Sunday—Twenty special trains via the Royal Blue Line." six special trains via the Poughkeepsis Bridge Route."

Monday—Fourteen special trains via the Royal Blue Line. four special trains via the Royal Blue Line. four special trains via "Poughkeepsis Bridge Route."

In addition to these trains, twelve special trains have been arranged for passengers from Oil City. Pa. and Buffalo. Olean, and other points in western New York and along the Lehigh Valley Williamsport, and main line divisions. A num er of the above trains will be moved either both ways or in one direction over the Reading route, via Gettysburg. Among the trains will be those conveying

Negroes Lynch a Negro.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15 .- Ed Lindsay, a egro, was lynched at Bonita, in the Morehouse parish, last night by members of his own race. He stole a watch from another negro named Jim Patten. Patten tried to re cover his watch and Lindsay shot him dead. He was being taken to jall by the deputy sheriff when an armed mob of negroes over-powered the guards, took Lindsay away, and shot him to death.

Army of the Cumberland Rounton CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., Sept. 15.—The reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland be-gan this morning. Gen. Hosecrans presided.

Reduced Bates to Washington, D. C., Via From Sept 18 to 20 inclusive the Fennavivania Rail-fond Company will sell excursion tickets to Washing-ton, D. c., and return at rate of one fare, \$6.50, for the round 'rij. Tickets will be said for return passage until and including Oct. 10.—4dv. THE WAR SHIPS FOR LA GUAYRA.

A Ploet Will Look After American Interests in Venezuelan Waters. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-The violent disorder in Venezuela has caused vessel after vessel to be sent thither for the protection of the lives and property of American residents and visitors. Now, Acting Rear Admiral Walker, the new commander of the North Atlantic Station. has gone to La Guayra on the flagship Chicago to direct their movements.

It has been suggested that Great Britain

might take advantage of the present civil war in Venezuela to occupy by force the territor she claims for British Guiana, and perhaps still more. That is certainly a conjecture which would account for the present concentration of our naval force in Venezuelan waters. But the true reason seems to be the condition of affairs at Carness and La Guayra. The reported denial of passports to persons who are anxious to guit the country and the refusal of clearances to foreign ven sels, the scrutiny of mails, the levying of contributions, the holding of American refugees in custody, the steady advance of Crespo, and the possibility of further complications aris

in custody, the steady advance of Crespo, and the possibility of further complications arising out of his recent successes—all these circumstances constitute reason enough for the presence of a strong American flect at La Guayra. Besides, other maritime nations have war ships in Venezuelan waters to look after their respective interests and to protect their people. There are likely to be claims for indemnity on the part of foreign nations in consequence of acts of war, and thus from various causes it has become desirable to have a strong force there.

The Concord, a gunboat carrying half a dozen d-inch rifles, under Commander Liwin Whits, left New York week before inat. and by this time is in Venezuelan waters. The Ismous old wooden war ship Kearsarge, seven guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield, is also no doulst there up this time. The Philadelphia, carrying twelve d-inch rifles, under Commander A. B. Barker, was recently under orders for Venezuela, but has not yet gone. The Chicago, carrying four S-inch, eight 6-inch, and two 5-inch guns, under Capt. John F. McGlensey, is on the way. The Atlanta, carrying two S-inch guns, under Capt. John E. McGlensey, is on the way. The Atlanta, carrying two S-inch guns, under Capt. John F. McGlensey, is on the way. The Atlanta, carrying two S-inch guns, under Capt. John E. McGlensey, is on the way. The Atlanta, carrying two S-inch guns, under Capt. John F. McGlensey, is on the way. The Atlanta, carrying two S-inch guns, under Capt. John F. McGlensey, is on the way. The Atlanta carrying two S-inch guns, under Capt. John F. McGlensey, is on the way. The Atlanta carrying two S-inch guns, under Capt. John F. McGlensey, is on the way. The Atlanta carrying two S-inch guns, under Capt. John F. McGlensey, is on the way. The Atlanta carrying two S-inch guns, under Capt. John F. McGlensey, is on the way. The Atlanta carrying two S-inch guns, under Capt. John F. McGlensey, is on the way the monitor Miantonomoh, the Philadelphia for the prolonged evolutions that will leave the monitor M been ordered to Estimate for the content naval reunion.

At all events, the strong naval force to be concentrated on the Venezuelan coast will insure a proper supervision of American interests during the troublous times in that region.

FLAMES IN A NEST OF FACTORIES. \$100,000 Damage Done by an Early More

ing Fire in East Thirty-sixth S rect. A fire which broke out about 5 o'clock yeserday morning caused the total destruction of George Meyer's carriage factory, in the rear of 225 and 227 East Thirty-sixth street The flames spread to two furniture factories in East Thirty-seventh street, damaging them badly. The loss in stock and buildings is estimated at \$100.000, and is partly covered by insurance. The carriage factory was a sixstory brick building 60 by 60 feet. The only

entrance to it was through an alley leading from 225 and 227 East Thirty-sixth street. The fire was discovered by the night watchman in Cook & Radley's iron foundry at 212 to 220 East Thirty-seventh street, adjoining the furniture factory of Charles Fels, which is one of the damaged buildings. He saw a blaze in the engine room of the carriage factory, and sounded an alarm. Owing to the inflammable material in the building the flames were eating their way to the upper stories when the firemen came. Third and fourth alarms were given soon after the first. The difficulty of access to the burning building made the work of the firemen doubly hard.

The alley cuts in between the buildings used by the Sisters of Charity in charge of St. Gabriel's Academy, a branch of the school connected with St. Gabriel's Church. The buildings are connected with a bridge. About thirty Sisters were in the academy buildings when they heard the alarm. They dressed hurriedly

Sisters were in the academy buildings when they heard the alarm. They dressed hurriedly and sought refuge in a neighboring house until the fire was out.

Within twenty minutes after the outbreak the whole factory was ablaze. It caused much excitement among the people living in Thirty-sixth street. Many of them lost their apartments and remained in the street while the fire was at its height. In the rear of 216 and 221 East Thirty-sixth street are two three-story frame houses which caught fire. The occupants were forced to leave.

The three upper stories of Fela's furniture factory, the rear of which abutted on the burning carriage factory, caught fire, and the flames soon after communicated to the furniture factory of F. Vogel & Co., at 220 and 228. Both factories are six-story brick buildings. Notwithstanding the flamen the flames burned through the upper stories of each.

It was after 7 o'clock before the fire was considered under control. Only the walls of the carriage factory were left standing. The three top floors of Fela's and Vogel's factories were guited, and in the rear the roofs were burned off. Mr. Meyer's loss on stock is estimated at \$25,000, and on the building. Vogel & Co. place the loss on their stock and building at \$25,000.

It is supposed the fire started from some shavings near the boiler.

NEW MAP OF THE ANNEXED DISTRICT Proposed Changes of Many Street Lines and Obliteration of Old Roads,

The Board of Street Opening and Improvement met in the Mayor's office yesterday to discuss the man prepared by Commissioner Heintz of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards which provides for a general plan for extensive improvements of the street system in the district between Third and Westchester avenues. Robbins avenue. East 149th street. Prospect avenue. Home street. Westchester avenue, the Bronx River. Long Island Sound. Harlem Kills, and the Barlem River. The general plan provides a considerable change in the present lines of the streets with a view to making the cross streets as nearly straight as the topography of the section will admit. The

the topography of the section will admit. The queer angles of the old roads have been wiped out by a uniform plan.

Granville P. Hawes was the only objector to appear. He represented property in Lishth and 140th streets between St. Ann's avenue and the Southern Boulevard. The map as presented proposes to cut lishth and 140th streets off at St. Ann's avenue, and Mr. Hawes argued that his property should not be cut through with cross streets as planned, but that instead streets running toward St. Mary's lark should be cut through.

Notice was given by the Board that the matter will be left open for ten days to allow of the fling of other objections to the plan.

New Consule Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- William R. Estes appointed Consul at Nuremberg, has been for several years the efficient Consul at Kingston Jamaica, and is now transferred to a European post at his own request. He is a known business man of St. Paul. and bears the endorsement of many business men. Louis Dent, appointed Consul at Kingston, was formerly in the War and Treasury Departments. When Mr. Blaine was appointed Secretary of State he secured Mr. Dent's transfer to the State Department and appointed

fer to the State Department and appointed him his private secretary. He occupied that office during Mr. Biaine's entire term as Secretary of State. Mr. Dent has also acted as private secretary to Eserctary of State Foster since Mr. Biaine's raifrement.

The Hon. Corvis M. Earre, appointed Consul at Valparaise to succe d Co. McCreery, who has resigned is a prominent lawyer and banker of filliadale. Mich. and his appointment was urged by the Senators from that State.

Mr. Charles H. Cowan of Cuicago, appointed Consul at Manila. Fillippine islands, is well known in the banking business, and his appointment has been extensively recommended from financial and newspaper circles in Chicago, as well as by Senator Culiom.

THE RILLING OF HANK Policeman Stanch Says that His Revolves West Of by Accident,

SOMERVILLE, Sept. 15 .- This place has been talking of nothing else to-day except the tragic killing on Tuesday afternoon of James lahn, a member of a notorious gang that has long been a terror to the residents of Raritan. a town of 2,000 inhabitants, about one mile from here. Hahn's slaver was Gottlieb Stanch. Jr., the only regularly appointed police office of Raritan, a married man, owning property. whom the townspeople have always respected The shooting took place at the little depot on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Raritan. Policeman Stanch strolled up there. and, noticing the five young fellows whom Somerville people are familiar with as the Whyo gang" hanging about, ordered them to leave the place, as they were carrying on boisterously, and, according to the officer's ideas, were there with no good intent. In the gang were James Hahn, 24 years old, who was killed in the fraces; William Groghan, 22; John O'Brien, 24; Otto Storus, 24, and James McGarry, 23. Groghan grew ugly and dared the officer to force them to leave the depot.

McGarry, 2s. Grogian give the depot.

"We won't go, nor you can't make us." said
Grogian, standing up to the officer with fists
raised. Hahn and his three companions urged
Grogian on. Policeman Stanch took Grogian
by the coat and attempted to force him away.
Grogian elinched, and, calling to his companions to help him, pitched into the policeman
guriously. by the cost and attempted to lorce him awar. Groghan clinched, and, calling to his companions to help him, pitched into the policeman furlously.

There was a lively struggle on the platform. Stanch fought hard, but at great odds. He pulled his pistol from his pocket and hit Groghan over the head with the butt end. Groghan's head showed the wounds to-day. The officer was receiving terrible punishment, when suddenly the pistol went off, according to Stanch, by accident. The ball entered the abdomen of James Hahn. He fell, and was dead within two minutes. Seeing him fall, his companions ceased fighting.

Constable Michael Corcoran heard the shot, and running up saw the smoking weapon in Stanch's hand. He arrested Stanch, and Justice Burns committed him to the county jail here pending the inquest, which is to be held to-morrow. The four participators in the fracas were also infied.

County Physician Lewis T. Reed, Coroner R. Brady, and Dr. William C. Hicks were present at the post-mortem examination at faritan this afternoon. While the post-mortem examination at stritan this afternoon. While the post-mortem examination was being held "Deanord" Hahn, a brother of the dead man, demanded admission. This being refused he battered down Dr. Hicks's door and had to be forcibly sjected. Later Hahn went about Somerville with a revolver in his hand threatening to kill Stanch if he could get at him.

Policeman Stanch expressed great regret over the killing of Hahn. He said he drew the revolver merely to use the but end, and did so in self-defence. The officer's eyes are blacked and his face badly bruised. Groghan, the tough who started the fight, was the only one of the four prisoners who would talk.

"Stanch began the fight," he said. "by hitting me with his club because I would not learned the fight, except those who participated. People in Somerville and Barian do not blame the officer for the shooting. The gang which attacked him has been a constant terror to Somerset county.

THE CLERKS ARE AFRAID. They Think the Building Occupied by the

Littles, Publishers, is Unsais. It was discovered about a fortnight ago that the weight of the printing presses used by J. J. Little & Co. on the upper floors of the big six-story brick building at the southwest corner of Lafayette place and Astor place had bent the supporting posts on the floors below in the northeast end. One of the tenants complained to the Building Department a week ago, and Superintendent Brady's inspectors made an examination. They found that the posts, which many of the tenants had supposed were iron, were really wood covered with painted zinc, that several of the posts had been split and the fibre crushed by the weight and vibration of the heavy machinery, and that the walls and plastering had cracked in places. Funk & Wagnalls, book publishers, occupy the basement and two upper floors. where these unsound posts and cracked plastering were most noticeable, and the sixty

tering were most noticeable, and the sixty clerks employed by the firm were badly frightened at the result of the inspection.

Orlando B. Fotter, the owner of the building, was informed that the structure was unsafe, but seemed disinclined to believe the inspectors' report, though he proceeded to have the building repaired. On Saturday he hired a German contractor to shore up the cross-beams and replace the crushed imitation iron beams with genuine iron ones. On Tuesday night when the contractor's men were about to remove one of the old posts near the Astor place entrance of Funk & Wagnalls's store an iron plate, placed under the wooden crossbeam, broke with a snap, and the workmen fied into the street panic stricken. They declared that they would not rechire the building on any account, and the contractor shared their fright. The latter told Mr. Potter's night watchman that he would not continue the risky business for \$10,000. Mr. Potter then hired another contractor, who went to work, and who doesn't appear to think that the building is going to tumble upon him or his workmen.

But Funk & Wagnalls's clerks are still much

ing is going to tumble upon nim or his workmen.

But Funk & Wagnalls's clerks are still much alarmed. They complain that they have to work with forty-eight tons of vibrating machinery over their heads, and that they have to tie on the porcelain shades of the gaslights to keep them from being knocked off. They insist that the shaking of the building makes them so nervous that they cannot work, and yesterday afternoon they held a meeting in the store, and signed an appeal to Funk & Wagnalls to get them other quarters. Business Manager R. J. Cuddiny of the firm asked Mr. Potter's son yesterday to give the clerks temporary quarters until the repairs were completed. This he declined to do, and it is probable that litigation will result, as Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls have secured counsel to take charge of their case.

THE NEW GUN FOR OUR ARMY.

The War Department Approves the Report of the Board on Nagazine Arms. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- Gen. Grant, acting Secretary of War, to-day approved the repor of the Board on Magazine Arms. The Board tested in all fifty-three guns, including, be-sides the products of different private firms, both American and foreign, the small arms adopted for the armies of Austria-Hungary Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Ger. many, Japan, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, and Switzerland.

After a careful examination they are unani-After a careful examination they are unanimously of opinion that the arms in which the magazine can be changed and then held in reserve while single fire is dolivered—magazine fire being, however, available at any moment—are more suitable for our service than those of the merely repeating type. Further, they find that an arm showing itself to be an efficient single loader and a rapid magazine arm, with a cut-off plainly indicating to the officers which class of fire is being delivered, and a system adaptable to either a beaded or a flangeless shell, is the weapon most suitable for our military service. Such a system, they report, was f-und in the Krag-lorgenson guns No. 5, as improved, and they recommend their adoption.

Fears for the Schooner Thomas/Parker. ALPENA, Mich., Sopt. 15.-The propeller Josephine came in here at a late hour last night and reported the loss of the schooner Thomas Parker, which was in the Josephine's tow. The Parker parted her line in Saginaw Barques. The last seen of her she was standing on the port tack. She had on 1.400 tons of cost, and was bound for Chicago. All ports have seen wired, but she has not been heard from, and it is feared that she went down in the gale of Tuesday and that all on board have been lost.

Versels reaching here last pight report. Bay, about twenty-five miles up from Point Au Vessels reaching here last night report a

Wante to Examine the Beath Records. In behalf of Hiram Corwin, Lawyer Timothy F. Neville moved before Justice Beach of the Supreme Court yesterday, for a mandamus to compel the officers of the Bureau of Vital Statistics to permit him to examine the records of the department. He said he wanted to clear up by the death records the title of Corwin, who is a war veteran, to certain property given by the United States to war veterans. He believed these records were public. Counsel for the department contended they are not public records.

Justice Beach reserved decision.

The Hotel Endleott Leased. The Hotel Endicott, on Ninth avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets, without the stores and basements, was yesterday rented by Edward Pannace for a term of years from Oct. I next. The rental is said to be about \$80,000 a year. Mr. Pannace secured his lease from Peter and David Mitchell and Charles A. Fullog.

AN EMBARGO ON BEET SUGAR. The American Sugar Company Pears Undus' Speculation in Reduced Sugar,

The American Sugar Refining Company made the following announcement yesterday: Pending the removal of the embarge on bests and to avoid undue speculation in refined sugars, in conse-quence of this embargo, this company will only take orders subject to pro-rate distribution among its our tomers. This is done so that all supplies whatever they may be will be evenly distributed throughout the country. The relative price between raw and refined will not be disturbed. This means that no advantage will be taken of the position of affairs. If the company did not take this action it fairs that some sections of the country would exhaust its supplies to the detriment of other sections according to their views in regard to the gravity of the situation. The embargo on bests is placed by the Brooklyn and New Jersey Boards of teath. The National Board of Health and the New York Board of Health have passed beets. If the company had refineries in New York it would have as trouble. The company is taking steps to remove the embargo.

trouble. The company is taking steps to remove the embargo.

The explanation of the action of the Boards of Health is that the beet sugars come over from Germany packed in jute bags, which are liable to bring infection. It is probable that an attempt to land them would meet with the same profest from the Custom House authorities. President H. O. Havemeyer said yesterday that the company had about 100,000 bags on the ships in the bay.

It is understood, however, that the stock on hand is sufficient to keep the refineries busy for the next thirty days, and that, owing to the recent advance in the price of sugar, the company is making a net profit of about \$4.37 a barrel.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

San rises.... 5 42 | Sun sets.... 6 07 | Moon rises.13 42 Sandy Hook. S 40 | Gov. Island. 4 11 | Hell Gate. . 6 01

Arrived-Tuunspay, Sept, 15. A prived—Taumar, Sept.

So Trava, Reinkasten, Southampton,
Sc Croft, Robinson, Leith
S Monomoy, from Sunderland,
Sc Cudad Condal, Carmona, Havana,
Se Paraenes, from New York, at Para,
Se G R. Booth, Saville, Liabon
S Ningara, Burley, H., ...a.a.
So Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond,
Ship City of Montreal, Goza, London,
Ship City of Montreal, Goza, London,
Ship Doseph, Nichola, Havra,
Bark J. Due Fratelli, Carbone, Seville,
Bark Marie, Witte, Hamburg,

For later arrivals are First P.

(For later arrivals see First Page.) ARRIVED OFT. Se Spain, from New York, off the Lizard. Se Naromic, from New York, of Fastnet, Se Werkendam, from New York, at Boulegne. Se Fortescue, from New York, at Ulbara.

SAILED PROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Es Nevada, from Queenstown for New York, Es City of Paris, from Queenstown for New York, Es Germanic, from Queenstown for New York, SPECOING STRANSHIPS.

Maile Close. Sail To-morrow La Champagne, Havre. 1:00 A. M.
Aller, Breinen D:30 A. M.
Aller, Breinen D:30 A. M.
Aurania, Liverpool 10:33 A. M.
Obdam, fotterdam 11:30 A. M.
Beigenland, Amwerp 12:30 P. M.
Masachusetts, Lomion.
Alsaka, Liverpool 2.80 P. M. 1:80 P. M. 12:00 P. M. 1:00 P. M. 1:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M.

Macoocaes, Savannaa	a.00 F. A.
MICOMING STRAVERIPS.	
Due Timsay.	
Ethispia Giasgow Mohawk Loudon Norge Curistiansand Bobenia hamburg Bothnia Liverpool Suevia Hamburg Philadelphia Laguayra Cientusgos Nasau	
Due Saturday, Sept. 17.	
Etruria Liverpoot City of Chester Liverpoot Fuerst Bismarck Southampton Bermuda St. Crots.	Sept. 7
Due Sunday, Sept. 18.	
Furnessia Glasgow. La Bretagne. Cherbourg Hermann Bremen. Taurie. Liverbook. Orthoco Bermuda.	Sept. 10
Dus Monday, Sept. 19.	
Ems Bremen Huil. Prancisco Huil. Alvo Port Linnon Dus Tuesday, Sept. 20.	Rept. 4
	120000
Wisconsin Liverprool Ritchmond Hill, London St. Enoch Liverprool California Gibratlar Tumur. Havana Alisa Kingston Due Weilnessuy, Sept. 2L	Sept. d Sept. 10 Sept. d Sept. 16 Sept. 14
City of ParisLiverpool	Sept. 14
Adriatic Liverpool	Sept. 13
Westernland Antwerp	Nept. 10
City of Para Colon	Kept. 7

Business Motices.

Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup for children teething softens the gome, reduces inflammation, al-lays pain, cares wind colic, diarrhosa. 25c, bottle.

Barry's Tricopherous, recommended a sover-sign remedy for all allments of the hair and scalp.

DIED.

BLAKEMAN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 14, in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Leander Van Ness. youngest son of the late Dr. Wm. N. Biakeman, in the 47th year of his age.

i service at his late residence, 148 West 4th st., Mt. Vernon, on Friday evening, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. BRUCE -On Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1892, at his late residence, 182 South 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., David Bruce, in the 91st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funerai frem the above address at 2 P. M. Friday, the DOUGHERTY,-At the request of Saint Montes Conference Society of Saint Vincent de l'aul, a mass will be celebrated for the repuse of the soul of the late Hon. Daniel Dougherty of Philadelphia, on Fri

day morning, Sept. 10, 1802, at 8 o'clock, in Saint Monica's Church, 79th st. and 1st av. Friends of decoased are invited to attend. BELL,—On Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1692, at Park Ridge. N. J., Gitty Hill, in the both year of her age, Funeral at Pascack Church, Friday, Sept. 16, at 2

HUNGERFORD,-On Sept. 14, at his residence, Waterbury, Conn., Dana L. Hungerford, in the 65th year of his age. year of his age. Funeral services at Terrington, Coun., Friday, Sept. 16, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves New York, Grand Central Station, S.A. M.

HYDE On Sept. 15, 1892, at his residence, 107 West both st., Ebenezer i, Hyde, in the 77th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Notice of functions are as a second of Medium in the loved hosband of Mary Mellugh, at his residence, 17 City limit place.

Navs Sept. 10, at 9 A. M., at 8t. Andrew's Church. Functal from church at 2 P. N. Relatives and friends respectfully invited. ROREE.-Soloma requiem mass of the month's mind for the late Mrs. James Rorls will be cele-

brated in St. Augustine's Church, Gih av. and Sterling place, Brooklyn, on Saturday mor Sept. 17, at 9:30 o'clock. Relatives and free bis are respectfully invited.

E UMM.-At London, Engiand, on Aug. 28, 1892, John Rush, the beloved husband of Kate Rush and brother of Peter Rush. The relatives and friends of the family and the Holy Name Society of at, Patrick's Cathedral are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday at a A. M. from his late residence, 204 Rast Sist st., thence to St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th av. and 50th

at., where a solemn requiem mass will be cale

brated for the repose of his soul. Interme PAUTPHOEUS, -On Thursday, Sept. 15, Eleanore v. Tautphoeus, widow of the late Augustus v. Taut-phoeus, after a lingering illness, in the 70th year of her nge.

Paneral takes place from her late residence on Satur-WINTERBOTTOM .- At Nyack, N. Y., on Sept.

14, 1892, Maria A., beloved wife of James Winter-bottom, in the 70th year of her age. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the St. Paul M. E. Church, Nyack, on baturiny, Sept. 17, at 1:30 P. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers st., New York

city, at 10:15 and 11:50 A. M. Interment at Cake

Special Not ces.

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